Administrative Services Orientation Seminar #6295-04

MANAGEMENT REPORTING SYSTEMS AND TECHNIQUES (Principles and Techniques of Management Reporting Systems)

OUTLINE

I. OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT REPORTS

A. Management reports can be described as the product of a business information factory. A key objective of administrative operations is to produce the best and most useful products at the lowest cost consistent with management requirements.

II. INFORMATION CLASSIFICATIONS

- A. Operating Information
- B. Control Information for Performance Evaluation
- C. Decision-Making Information to Permit Analysis and Selection of Potential Courses of Action
- D. Reference and Documentation Information for Training, Stimulation, Historical Purposes, Etc.

III. KEY CONSIDERATIONS IN REPORTING SYSTEMS DESIGN

- A. Parameters of Particular Job to Be Done
- B. Information Requirement Needed to Do the Job
- C. Data and Conversion Techniques for Supplying This Information
- D. Varying Detail Information Requirements for Management Levels
- E. Reporting Frequency for Stable vs. Variable Operations

IV. INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DATA FLOW

V. FEEDBACK CONTROL, REDUNDANCY AND EXCEPTION REPORTING

- A. Feedback Control Systems
- B. The Nature of Exception Reporting
- C. Determination of Control Limits for Exception Reporting Statistical Data Analysis

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VI. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- A. Presentation Methods
- B. Simplified Writing and Communication Techniques
- C. Statistics and Numerical Data Presentations
- D. Oral Presentations
- E. Charts and Graphics

VII. REPORTS CONTROL, CODING AND NUMBERING

- A. For Identification and Control
- B. Centralized vs. Decentralized Control
- C. Elimination and Consolidation of Reports
- D. Reports Distribution and Controls
- E. Reducing Reporting Costs

VIII. TRAINING MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION IN INFORMATION HANDLING

IX. DISCUSSION OF REGISTRANTS' EXPERIENCES, PROBLEMS AND PLANS

PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF MANAGEMENT REPORTING SYSTEMS

analysis System INFORMATION CLASSIFICATIONS

I. Introduction

Types of classifications

The unity of all information

Classifications Based on Time

Historical information What & why, too much, JIC, classify-

Current operational information Speed-access
Future projections-inaccurate but most important, not only what but how got
there

Classifications Based on Use III.

A. Planning information to effect desired future (how)-expirage- forecast plus

Control information - Why

1. Qualitative-towgood 2. Quantitave how much 3. Profit-Classifications Based on Origin

IV.

Internal and external information -

B. Functional information hadrimed inteaching line

C. Geographical information

D. Production and product line information -

Customer information -